

MASSACHUSETTS WATER RESOURCES AUTHORITY
100 First Avenue, Charlestown Navy Yard, Boston, MA 02129



WATER QUALITY UPDATE
An Analysis of October 2019 Sampling Data

For more information, please contact MWRA at (617) 242-5323, or visit www.mwra.com.

October 2019 Highlights

- **In October , MWRA met all regulatory targets for pathogen inactivation at Brutsch Water Treatment Facility and Carroll Water Treatment Plant**, achieving greater than the required 99% *Cryptosporidium* inactivation and 99.9% *Giardia* inactivation at all times. See page 5.
- **MWRA met all regulatory targets for the month.** Seven communities triggered the requirement for a Level Assessment in the Total Coliform Rule. See Page 7.
- **To reduce printing and postage costs and also to provide the most detailed version, starting in 2015 MWRA has switched to an electronic distribution of the report.** If you still receive the slightly less detailed printed copy of the report and would like to switch, please call (617) 788-4822 or email Beverly.Anderson@mwra.com.

We are continually updating the report. Let us know what you think.

Call (617) 788-4822 or email Beverly.Anderson@mwra.com

Release Date: November 20, 2019

Water Quality Update

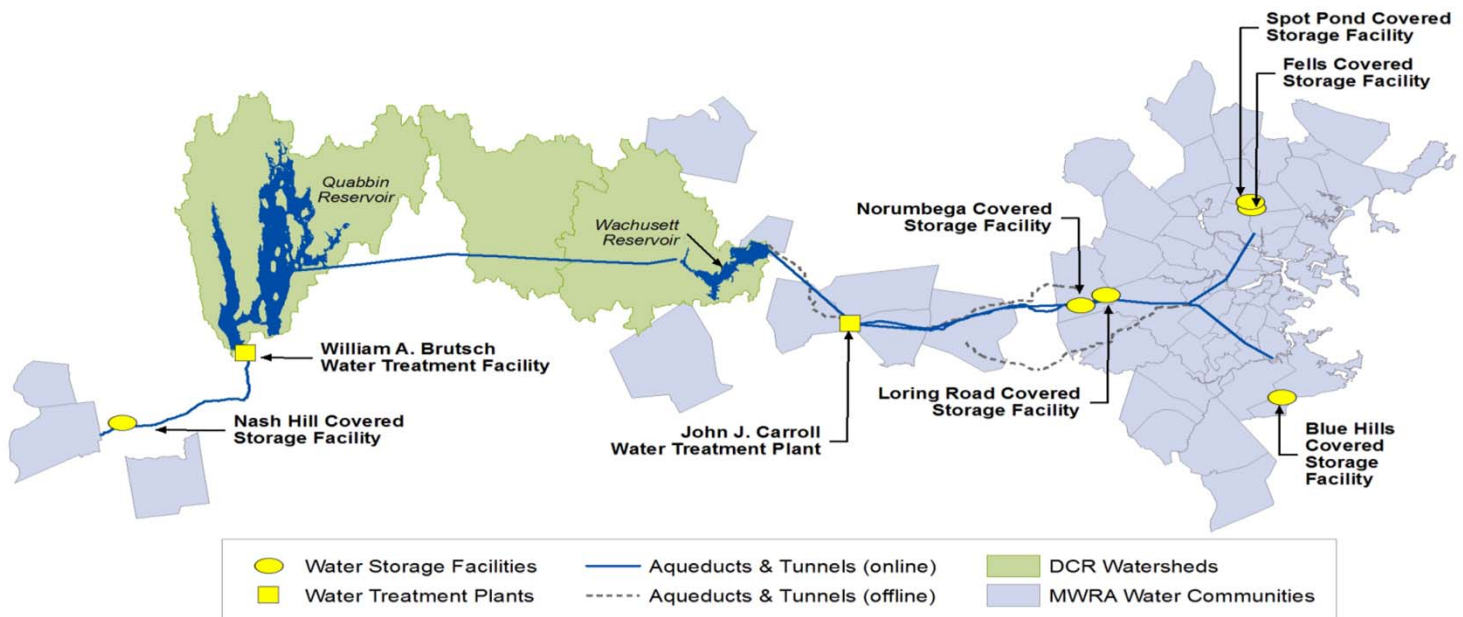
This is a monthly report about the quality of water supplied by MWRA. It provides a more detailed review than the annual water quality report that is mailed each June. The reports are available at www.mwra.com. Data within this report is subject to verification and correction.

The Water System

The MWRA supplies wholesale water to local water departments in 51 communities, 45 in greater Boston and MetroWest, three in Western Massachusetts, and as a back-up supply for three others. Each municipality is responsible for distributing the water within its own community. More than two million people are served by the MWRA water supply system, and about 200 million gallons are supplied each day. Quabbin Reservoir is the primary source of water for the whole MWRA system, and one of the country's largest reservoirs, with a capacity of 412 billion gallons. Within this report, Quabbin water represents source water for the three communities in the Chicopee Valley Aqueduct (CVA) system (Chicopee, Wilbraham and South Hadley FD1).

Water is then transferred from Quabbin Reservoir to the 65 billion gallon Wachusett Reservoir in Clinton via the Quabbin Aqueduct. Within this report, Wachusett water represents source water for MetroWest and Metropolitan Boston communities. The 401-square mile watershed areas of the Quabbin and Wachusett Reservoirs are naturally protected with over 85% of the watersheds covered in forest and wetlands. To ensure the safety of the water, the Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR) patrols the watersheds, and with cooperation from MWRA, tests the streams and reservoirs frequently.

The map below indicates the location of reservoirs, treatment facilities, and service communities.



Water Treatment

The water MWRA supplies from the Wachusett Reservoir is treated at the state-of-the-art John J. Carroll Treatment Plant. The water is treated with ozone, ultra-violet light (UV), sodium carbonate and carbon dioxide for corrosion control, fluoride, and chloramines. Water supplied from the Quabbin Reservoir is treated at the William A. Brutsch Water Treatment Facility with UV and chlorine. Each of the three CVA communities provides corrosion control.

Indicators of Water Quality

MWRA tests the water extensively for over 120 different contaminants and parameters across the system; this includes several hundred thousand tests each year. EPA and MA DEP set the standards for source and treated water quality, and include standards for total and fecal coliform, turbidity, disinfection and disinfection by-products, pathogens, metals, and other potential chemical contaminants. A full list is available at www.mwra.com. Tests are conducted on water sampled at the source reservoirs (source or "raw water") and also on water after treatment ("treated water"). MWRA also routinely monitors for a variety of parameters that tell us about disinfection, corrosivity, and the organic and inorganic constituents in the water. Testing frequencies vary by parameter.

Customer communities must also meet certain standards under the EPA regulations concerning distribution of treated drinking water. The Total Coliform Rule (TCR) helps to alert communities to possible microbial contamination as well as the adequacy of residual disinfection within the local distribution system. MWRA tests over 2,000 community samples per month.

Source Water – Microbial and UV Results October 2019

Source Water - Microbial Results

Total coliform bacteria are monitored in both source and treated water to provide an indication of overall bacteriological activity. Most coliforms are harmless. However, fecal coliform, a subclass of the coliform group, are identified by their growth at temperatures comparable to those in the intestinal tract of mammals. They act as indicators of possible fecal contamination. The Surface Water Treatment Rule for unfiltered water supplies allows for no more than 10% of source water samples prior to disinfection over any six-month period to have more than 20 fecal coliforms per 100mL.

Sample Site: Quabbin Reservoir

Quabbin Reservoir water is sampled at the Brutsch Water Treatment Facility raw water tap before being treated and entering the CVA system.

Six of the 31 samples were positive during October. None of the samples exceeded a count of 20 cfu/100mL. **For the current six-month period, 0.0% of the samples have exceeded a count of 20 cfu/100mL.**

Sample Site: Wachusett Reservoir

Wachusett Reservoir water is sampled at the Carroll Water Treatment Plant raw water tap in Marlborough before being treated and entering the MetroWest/Metropolitan Boston systems.

In the wintertime when smaller water bodies near Wachusett Reservoir freeze up, many waterfowl will roost in the main body of the reservoir - which freezes later. This increased bird activity tends to increase fecal coliform counts. DCR has an active bird harassment program to move the birds away from the intake area.

Five of the 31 samples was positive during October. None of the samples exceeded a count of 20 cfu/100mL. **For the current six-month period, 0.0% of the samples have exceeded a count of 20 cfu/100mL.**

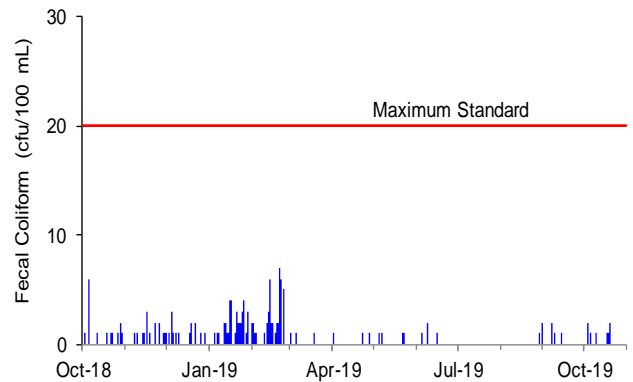
Source Water - UV Absorbance

UV Absorbance at 254nm wavelength (UV-254), is a measure of the amount and reactivity of natural organic material in source water. Higher UV-254 levels cause increased ozone and chlorine demand resulting in the need for higher ozone and chlorine doses, and can increase the level of disinfection by-products. UV-254 is impacted by tributary flows, water age, sunlight and other factors.

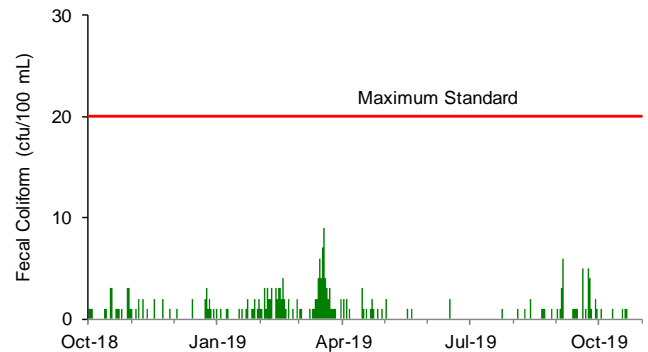
Quabbin Reservoir UV-254 levels are currently around 0.027 A/cm.

Wachusett Reservoir UV-254 levels are currently around 0.052 A/cm.

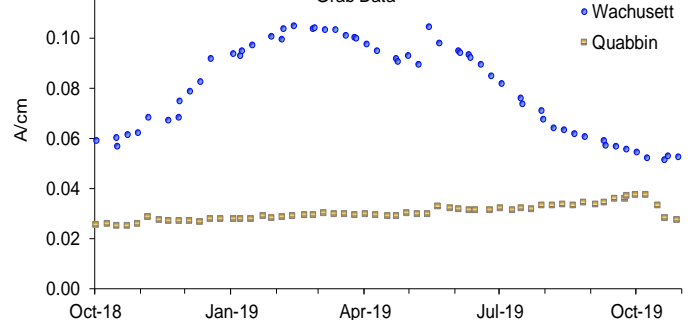
Quabbin Reservoir
Fecal Coliform Levels Before Disinfection



Wachusett Reservoir
Fecal Coliform Levels Before Disinfection



UV 254
Reservoir Source Water
Grab Data



Source Water – Turbidity and Algae Results

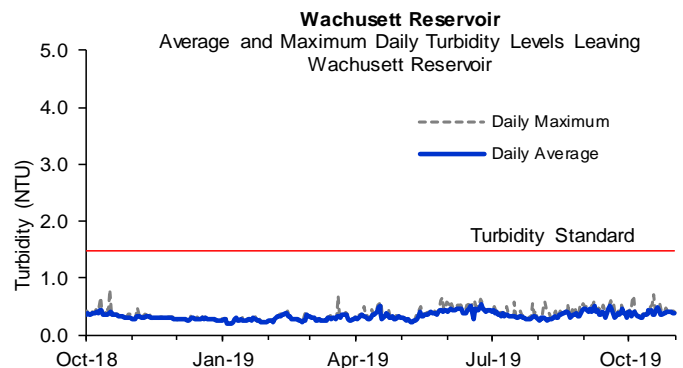
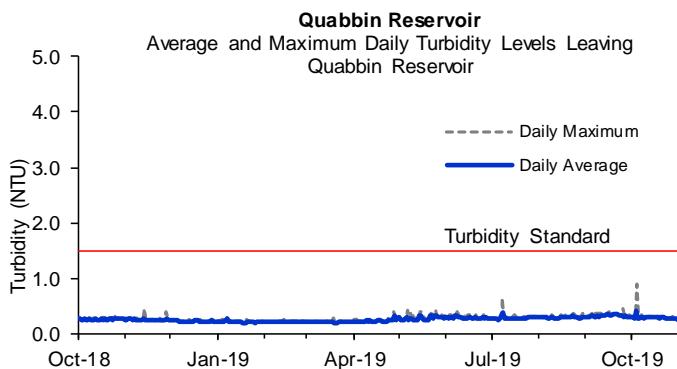
October 2019

Source Water - Turbidity Results

Turbidity is a measure of suspended and colloidal particles including clay, silt, organic and inorganic matter, algae and microorganisms. The effects of turbidity depend on the nature of the matter that causes the turbidity. High levels of particulate matter may have a higher disinfectant demand or may protect bacteria from disinfection effects, thereby interfering with the disinfectant residual throughout the distribution system.

There are two standards for turbidity: all water must be below five NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units), and water can only be above one NTU if it does not interfere with effective disinfection.

Turbidity of Quabbin Reservoir water is monitored continuously at the Brutch Water Treatment Facility (BWTF) before UV and chlorine disinfection. Turbidity of Wachusett Reservoir is monitored continuously at the Carroll Water Treatment Plant (CWTP) before ozonation and UV disinfection. Maximum turbidity results at Quabbin and Wachusett were within DEP standards for the month.

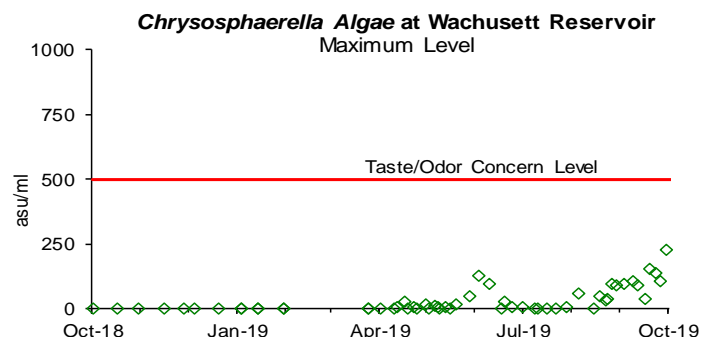
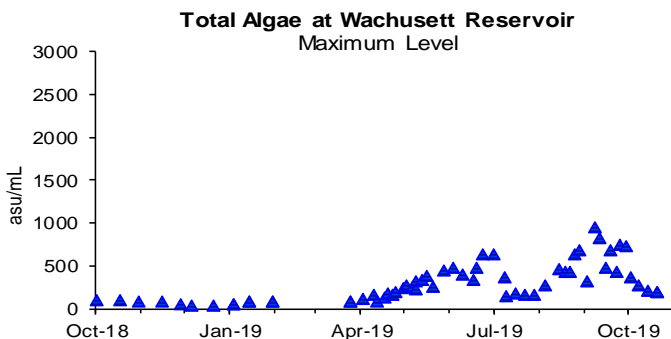


Source Water - Algae Levels

Algae levels in the Wachusett and Quabbin Reservoir are monitored by DCR and MWRA. These results, along with taste and odor complaints, are used to make decisions on source water treatment for algae control.

Taste and odor complaints at the tap may be due to algae, which originate in source reservoirs, typically in trace amounts. Occasionally, a particular species grows rapidly, increasing its concentration in water. When *Synura*, *Dolichospermum* (formerly called Anabaena), or other nuisance algae bloom, MWRA may treat the reservoirs with copper sulfate, an algaecide. During the winter and spring, diatom numbers may increase. While diatoms are not a taste and odor concern, consumers using filters may notice more frequent changing of the filters is needed.

Of the 17 water quality complaints received during October, five complaints concerned taste and odor which may be related to algae were reported from the local water departments.



Treated Water – Disinfection Results

October 2019

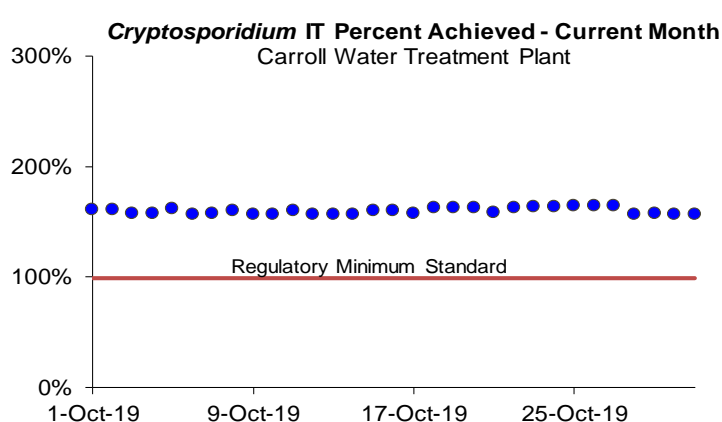
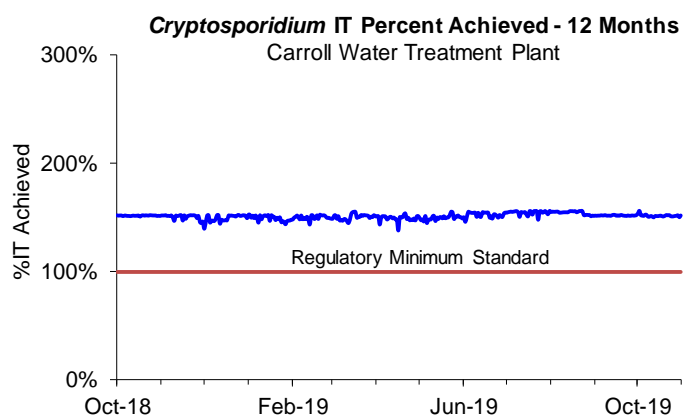
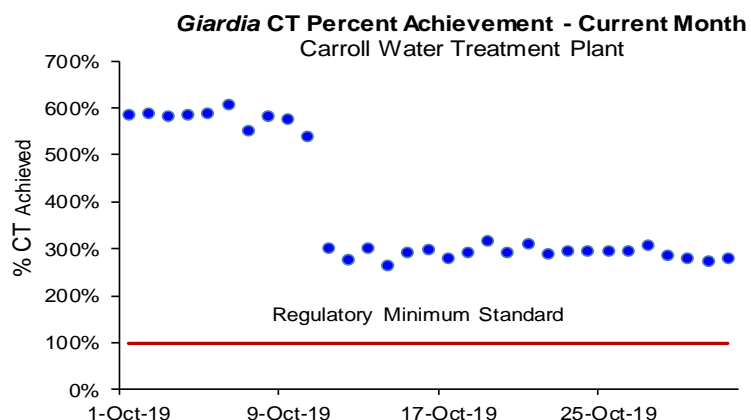
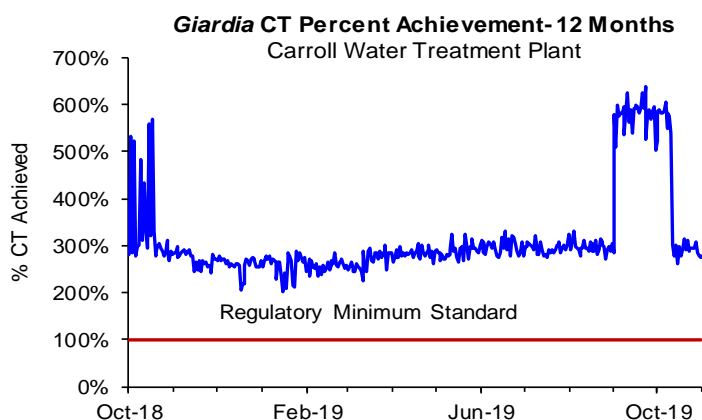
Treated Water - Primary Disinfection

At the Carroll Water Treatment Plant (CWTP), MWRA meets the required 99.9% (3-log) inactivation of *Giardia* using ozone (reported as CT: concentration of disinfectant x contact time) and the required 99% (2-log) inactivation of *Cryptosporidium* using UV (reported as IT: intensity of UV x time). MWRA calculates inactivation rates hourly and reports *Giardia* inactivation at maximum flow and *Cryptosporidium* inactivation at minimum UV dose. MWRA must meet at least 100% of required CT and IT.

CT achievement for *Giardia* assures CT achievement for viruses, which have a lower CT requirement. For *Cryptosporidium*, there is also an “off-spec” requirement. Off-spec water is water that has not reached the full required UV dose or if the UV reactor is operated outside its validated ranges. No more than 5% off-spec water is allowed in a month.

Wachusett Reservoir - MetroWest/MetroBoston Supply:

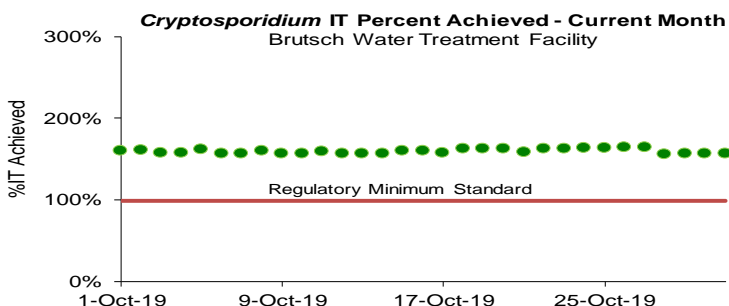
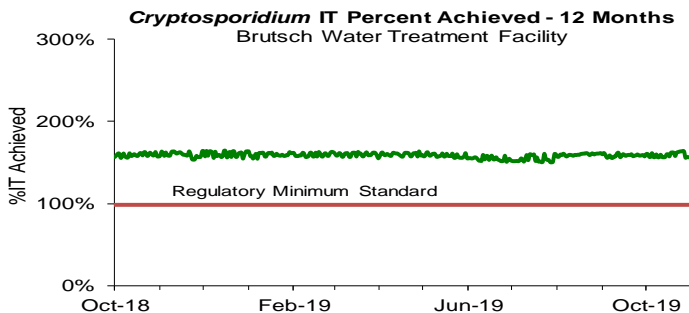
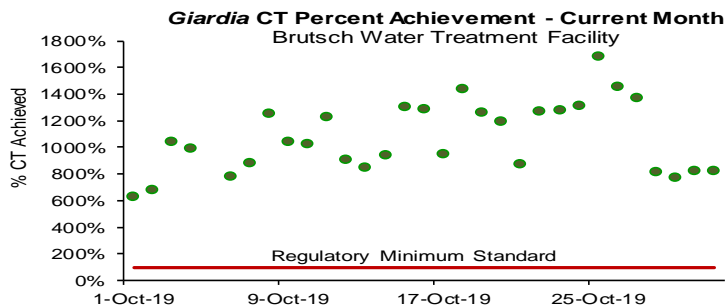
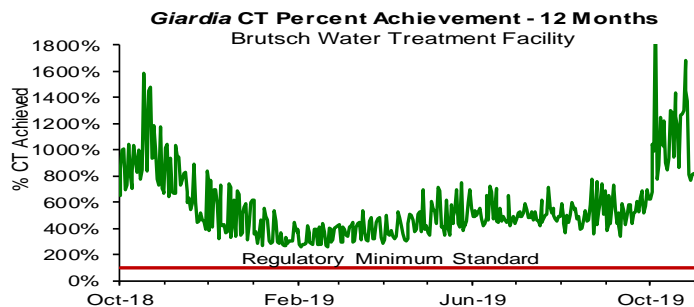
- Ozone dose at the CWTP varied between 1.8 to 2.6 mg/L for October. The higher dose is visible in the top left graph.
- *Giardia* CT was maintained above 100% at all times the plant was providing water into the distribution system for October.
- *Cryptosporidium* IT was maintained above 100% during the month. Off-spec water was less than 5%.
- The Wachusett Aqueduct Pump Station (WAPS) will improve redundancy in the MWRA water system. WAPS testing was initiated in June 2018 and continued through October 2018. Prior to and during WAPS testing, CWTP proactively increased the ozone dose and “CT achievement”. This is visible in the top left graph.
- The ozone dose was proactively increased from early September to mid October in response to a *Chrysosphaerella* algae bloom. This is visible in the top left graph.



Treated Water – Disinfection, pH and Alkalinity Results October 2019

Quabbin Reservoir at Brutsch Water Treatment Facility (BWTF) (CVA Supply):

- The chlorine dose at BWTF is adjusted in order to achieve MWRA's seasonal target of >0.75 mg/L (November 1 – May 31) and >1.0 mg/L (June 1 – October 31) at Ludlow Monitoring Station.
- The chlorine dose at BWTF varied between 1.8 to 2.2 mg/L for October.
- *Giardia* CT was maintained above 100% at all times the plant was providing water into the distribution system for October.
- *Cryptosporidium* IT was maintained above 100% during the month. Off-spec water was less than 5%.



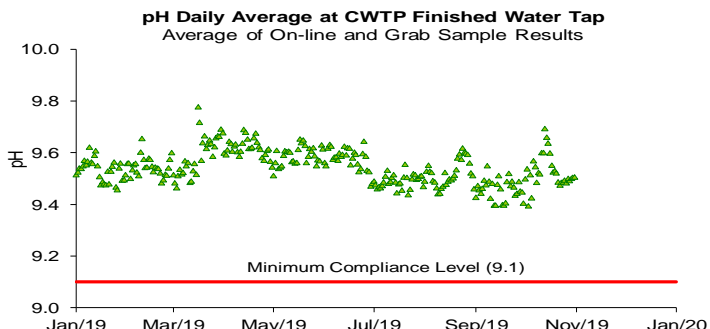
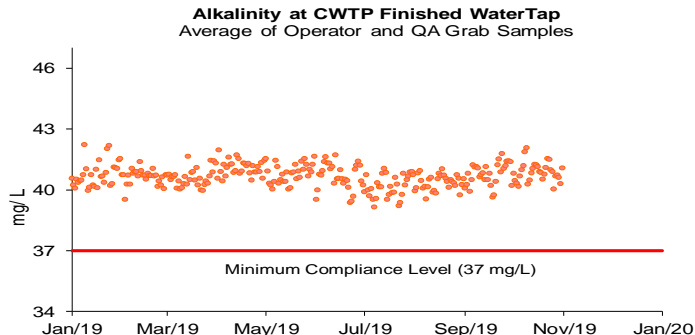
Treated Water - pH and Alkalinity Compliance:

MWRA adjusts the alkalinity and pH of Wachusett water at CWTP to reduce its corrosivity, which minimizes the leaching of lead and copper from service lines and home plumbing systems into the water. MWRA's target for distribution system pH is 9.3; the target for alkalinity is 40 mg/L. Per DEP requirements, samples from the CWTP finished water have a minimum compliance level of 9.1 for pH and 37 mg/L for alkalinity. Samples from 27 distribution system locations have a minimum compliance level of 9.0 for pH and 37 mg/L for alkalinity. Results must not be below this level for more than 9 days in a six-month period. MWRA tests finished water pH and alkalinity daily at the CWTP Fin B sampling tap. When CWTP undergoes winter maintenance, samples are collected at the CWTP Fin A sampling tap. Distribution system samples are collected in March, June, September, and December.

Each CVA community provides its own corrosion control treatment. See the CVA report:

www.mwra.com/water/html/awqr.htm.

In October and over the past six months, no sample results were below the target levels.



Bacteria & Chlorine Residual Results for Communities in MWRA Testing Program

October 2019

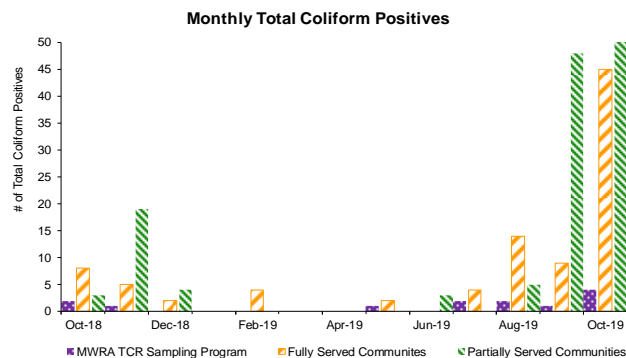
While all communities collect bacteria samples and chlorine residual data for the Total Coliform Rule (TCR), data from the 44 systems that use MWRA's Laboratory are reported below. The MWRA TCR program has 141 sampling locations. These locations include sites along MWRA's transmission system, water storage tanks and pumping stations, as well as a subset of the community TCR locations. Samples are tested for total coliform and *Escherichia coli*. *E.coli* is a specific coliform species whose presence likely indicates potential contamination of fecal origin. If *E.coli* are detected in a drinking water sample, this is considered evidence of a potential public health concern. Public notification is required if repeat tests confirm the presence of *E.coli* or total coliform. Total coliform provide a general indication of the sanitary condition of a water supply. If total coliform are detected in more than 5% of samples in a month (or if more than one sample is positive when less than 40 samples are collected), the water system is required to investigate the possible cause with a Level 1 or 2 Assessment, and correct any identified problems. A disinfectant residual is intended to maintain the sanitary integrity of the water; MWRA considers a residual of 0.2 mg/L a minimum target level at all points in the distribution system.

Highlights

One hundred of the 2,371 community samples (4.22%) system-wide tested positive for total coliform during the month of October. Four of the 717 MWRA samples (0.56%) tested positive for total coliform. One sample (Reading, 10/31) tested positive for *E.coli* with a repeat sample positive for total coliform. This resulted in a town-wide Boil Water Order (an acute violation) and the need for a Level 2 Assessment. DEP lifted the Boil Water Order on November 4. Everett had greater than 5.0% of their samples that were total coliform positive in October and, therefore, is required to conduct a Level 1 Assessment. Winthrop had more than one positive total coliform sample in October and, therefore, is required to conduct a Level 2 Assessment since this is the second occurrence within a rolling 12-month period. Lynnfield and Southborough had more than one positive total coliform sample in October and, therefore, are required to conduct a Level 1 Assessment. No samples tested positive for *E.coli*. Bedford and Hanscom AFB had more than one positive total coliform sample in October and, therefore, are required to conduct a Level 2 Assessment since this is another occurrence within a rolling 12-month period. Only 3.3% of the Fully Served community samples had chlorine residuals lower than 0.2 mg/L.

NOTES:

- MWRA total coliform and chlorine residual results include data from community locations. In most cases these community results are indicative of MWRA water as it enters the community system; however, some are strongly influenced by local pipe conditions. Residuals in the MWRA system are typically between 1.0 and 2.8 mg/L.
- The number of samples collected depends on the population served and the number of repeat samples required.
- These communities are partially supplied, and may mix their chlorinated supply with MWRA chloraminated supply.
- Part of the Chicopee Valley Aqueduct System. Free chlorine system.
- Boston sampling extended through November 2.
- Reading sampling extended through November 3.
- Somerville sampling extended through November 5. MADEP later determined that five total coliform samples from one routine sample site were invalid and not representative of the distribution system. Therefore, they are not represented in the table.



		Total Coliform		E.coli #	Assessment
		# Samples (b)	# (%) Positive	Positive	Required
a	MWRA Locations	142	1 (0.70%)	0	
	Shared Community/MWRA sites	575	3 (0.52%)	0	
	Total: MWRA	717	4 (0.56%)	0	No
b	ARLINGTON	65	0 (0.0%)	0	
	BELMONT	32	0 (0.0%)	0	
	BOSTON (e)	322	14 (4.35%)	0	No
	BROOKLINE	86	0 (0.0%)	0	
	CHELSEA	68	1 (1.47%)	0	No
	DEER ISLAND	12	0 (0.0%)	0	
	EVERETT	61	6 (9.84%)	0	Yes
	FRAMINGHAM	79	0 (0.0%)	0	
	LEXINGTON	45	1 (2.22%)	0	No
	LYNNFIELD	15	9 (60.00%)	0	Yes
	MALDEN	87	2 (2.30%)	0	No
	MARBLEHEAD	24	0 (0.0%)	0	
	MARLBOROUGH	42	0 (0.0%)	0	
	MEDFORD	68	0 (0.0%)	0	
	MELROSE	36	0 (0.0%)	0	
	MILTON	34	0 (0.0%)	0	
	NAHANT	10	0 (0.0%)	0	
	NEWTON	92	0 (0.0%)	0	
	NORTHBOROUGH	16	0 (0.0%)	0	
	NORWOOD	33	0 (0.0%)	0	
	QUINCY	133	1 (0.75%)	0	No
	READING (f)	69	2 (2.90%)	1	Yes
	REVERE	75	0 (0.0%)	0	
	SAUGUS	40	0 (0.0%)	0	
	SOMERVILLE (g)	110	0 (0.0%)	0	
	SOUTHBOROUGH	16	3 (18.75%)	0	Yes
	STONEHAM	35	0 (0.0%)	0	
	SWAMPSCOTT	19	0 (0.0%)	0	
	WALTHAM	72	0 (0.0%)	0	
	WATERTOWN	51	0 (0.0%)	0	
	WESTON	15	0 (0.0%)	0	
	WINTHROP	31	8 (25.81%)	0	Yes
	Total: Fully Served	1893	47 (2.46%)		
c	BEDFORD	51	38 (74.51%)	0	Yes
	CANTON	33	1 (3.03%)	0	No
	HANSCOM AFB	20	11 (55.00%)	0	Yes
	NEEDHAM	41	0 (0.0%)	0	
	PEABODY	80	0 (0.0%)	0	
	WAKEFIELD	60	3 (5.00%)	0	No
	WELLESLEY	38	0 (0.0%)	0	
	WILMINGTON	29	0 (0.0%)	0	
	WINCHESTER	35	0 (0.0%)	0	
	WOBURN	60	0 (0.0%)	0	
	SOUTH HADLEY FD1	20	0 (0.0%)	0	
	Total: CVA & Partially Served	467	53 (11.35%)		
	Total: Community Samples	2360	100 (4.21%)		

Chlorine Residuals in Fully Served Communities

	2018			2019									
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
% <0.1	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.1
% <0.2	1.9	1.6	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	1.3	2.3	3.3
% <0.5	5.8	3.8	2.3	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.9	2.5	4.5	7.2	8.7
% <1.0	11.2	8.3	5.2	2.8	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.9	3.2	7.0	11.0	14.9	17.8
% >1.0	88.8	91.7	94.8	97.2	98.2	98.4	98.7	98.1	96.8	93.0	89.0	85.1	82.2

Treated Water - Disinfection By-Product (DBP) Levels in Communities October 2019

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) are by-products of disinfection treatment with chlorine. TTHMs and HAA5s are of concern due to their potential adverse health effects at high levels. EPA's locational running annual average (LRAA) standard is 80 µg/L for TTHMs and 60 µg/L for HAA5s.

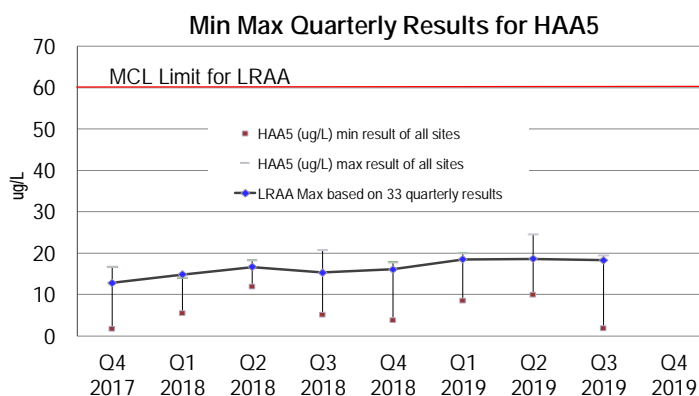
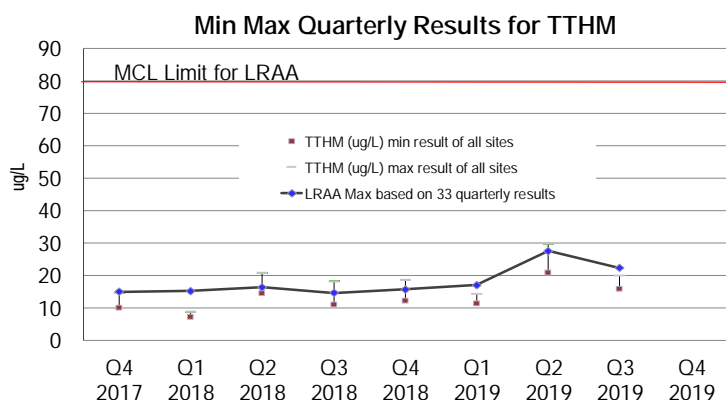
The locational running annual average at each individual sampling location must be below the standard. The charts below show the highest and lowest single values for all sites, and the LRAA of the highest location each quarter.

Partially served and CVA communities are responsible for their own compliance monitoring and reporting, and must be contacted directly for their individual results. The chart below combines data for all three CVA communities data (Chicopee, Wilbraham and South Hadley FD1). Although, they are separately regulated, however each community is regulated individually.

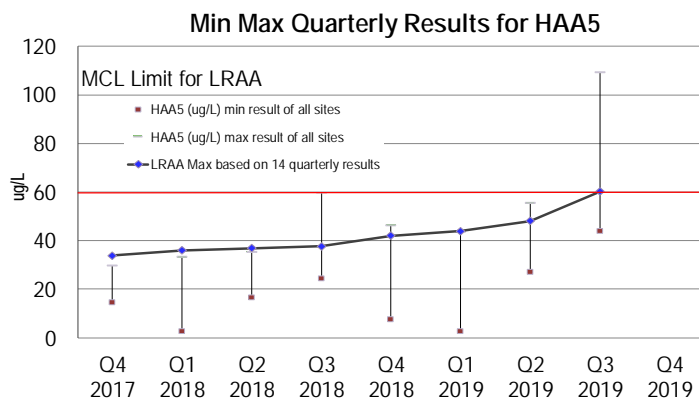
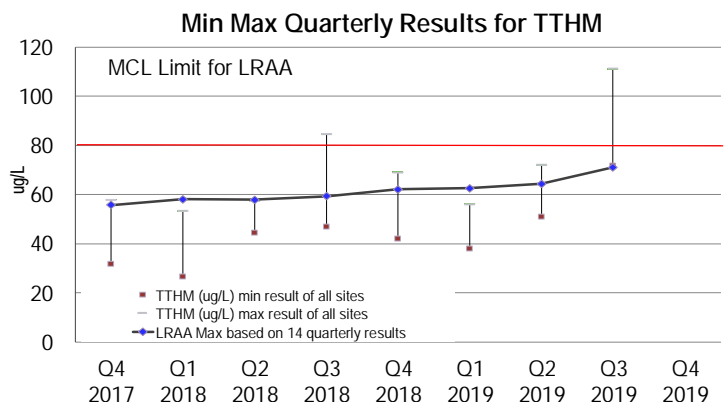
Bromate is tested monthly per DEP requirements for water systems that treat with ozone. Bromide in the raw water may be converted into bromate following ozonation. EPA's RAA Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) standard for bromate is 10 µg/L.

The LRAA for TTHMs and HAA5s for MWRA's Compliance Program (represented as the line in the top two graphs below) remains below current standards. The Max LRAA in the quarter for TTHMs = 22.3 µg/L; HAA5s = 18.3 µg/L. The current RAA for Bromate = 0.0 µg/L. During the Q3 2019 sampling, two CVA communities exceeded Operational Evaluation Levels for HAA5 or Total Trihalomethanes. While this does not result in a violation this will require an analysis and review of their water system and a report to MADEP. No LRAA exceedances or violations occurred this quarter for the MWRA compliance program or for any of the CVA communities.

MetroBoston Disinfection By-Products



CVA Disinfection By-Products (Combined Results)



MWRA Monthly Water Quality Analysis

October 2019

This page provides information on water quality at four locations in the MWRA transmission system. Results reflect a "snapshot" in time and may not represent typical conditions. Monitoring for parameters indicated in regular font is quarterly as they either have minimal variability or are always below detection limits. The "Wachusett System" locations represent raw water from the Wachusett Reservoir (CWTP inlet) and finished water leaving the treatment plant (CWTP Finished water tap). The "CVA System" locations represent raw water from the Quabbin Reservoir (Brutsch Water Treatment Facility) and finished water after all treatment (Ludlow Monitoring Station). See www.mwra.com for additional information on other parameters which are monitored less frequently. All samples are analyzed by MWRA and contract laboratories.

CVA System			Wachusett System Metro-Boston		Standards →			
Component	Brutsch Water Treatment Facility (Raw)	Ludlow Monitoring Station (Treated)	Carroll Water Treatment Plant Inlet (Raw)	Carroll Water TP Fin. Water Tap (Treated)	Health Standard	Aesthetics or Other Standards	Units	Method Reporting Limit
Alkalinity	3.6	4.7	7.1	41.8			MG/L	0.05
Aluminum	U	U	U	U		50-200 (c)	UG/L	15.0
Ammonia-N, Total	U	U	U	0.40			MG/L	0.005
Antimony	U	U	U	U	6 (b)		UG/L	0.4
Arsenic	U	U	U	U	10 (b)		UG/L	1.0
Barium	6.6	7.0	8.6	9.8	2000 (b)		UG/L	2.0
Beryllium	U	U	U	U	4 (b)		UG/L	0.3
Bromate	U	U	U	U	10 (b)		UG/L	5.0
Bromide	10.6	5.5	16.1	13.1			UG/L	5.0
Cadmium ⁽¹⁾	U	U	U	U	5 (b)		UG/L	0.5
Calcium	2250	2320	4330	4670			UG/L	50
Chloride	8.1	9.8	25.7	28.5		250 (c)	MG/L	0.5
Chlorine, Free		0.93			4 (b)(d)		MG/L	0.02
Chlorine, Total				2.95	4 (b)(d)		MG/L	0.02
Chromium, Total	U	U	U	U	100 (b)		UG/L	1.0
Coliform, Fecal, MF Method	U		U		20 (a)		CFU/100 mL	1
Coliform, Total, Colilert Method	42	U	83	U	100 (a) 0 (b)		MPN/100 mL	1
Color	7	6	12	4			CU	15
Copper **	U	U	U	U		1300 (e) 1000 (f)	UG/L	3.0
Fluoride ⁽³⁾	U	U	U	0.72	4 (b)		MG/L	0.02
Hardness ⁽²⁾	7.8	7.9	14.4	15.4			MG/L	0.194
Iron **	6.9	6.5	24.7	21.3		300 (c)	UG/L	6.0
Lead	U	U	U	U		15 (e)	UG/L	0.05
Magnesium	517	518	863	914			UG/L	35
Manganese	3.84	2.76	7.39	8.72		50 (c) 300 (g)	UG/L	0.1
Mercury ⁽¹⁾	U	U	U	U	2 (b)		UG/L	0.05
Nickel	U	U	U	U			UG/L	0.5
Nitrate-N	U	U	0.024	0.037	10 (b)		MG/L	0.005
Nitrite	U	U	U	U	1 (b)		MG/L	0.005
Orthophosphate	0.017	0.005	0.008	0.012			MG/L	0.0025
pH	6.6	7.0	6.8	9.7			S.U.	
Potassium	566	550	925	974			UG/L	200
Selenium	U	U	U	U	50 (b)		UG/L	1.0
Silica (SiO ₂)	1930	1940	2270	3150			UG/L	200.0
Silver	U	U	U	U		100 (c)	UG/L	1.0
Sodium	5.9	7.2	15.5	33.7			MG/L	0.2
Specific Conductance	48	56	119	196			UMHO/cm	0.3
Standard Plate Count, HPC	21		320	U	500 (b)		CFU/mL	1
Sulfate (SO ₄)	4.0	3.8	5.2	5.4		250 (c)	MG/L	1.0
Thallium	U	U	U	U	2 (b)		UG/L	0.3
Total Dissolved Solids	31	35	68	110		500 (c)	MG/L	13
Total Organic Carbon	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.5			MG/L	0.3
Total Phosphorus	U	0.01	0.01	0.01			MG/L	0.005
UV-254	0.038	0.025	0.052	0.033			A/cm	0.000965
Zinc **	U	2.79	U	U		5000 (c)	UG/L	1.5

(a) = Primary MCL standard (health related), applies to source (raw) water only. DEP "Drinking Water Regulations", 310CMR 22.00. Fecal standard takes precedence when both fecal and total coliform are tested.

(b) = Primary MCL standard (health related). DEP "Drinking Water Regulations", 310CMR 22.00. Applies to samples of treated water downstream of Wachusett and Quabbin Reservoirs. Most based on annual average.

(c) = Secondary MCL standard (aesthetic related). DEP "Drinking Water Regulations", 310CMR 22.00.

(d) = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level. DEP "Drinking Water Regulations", 310CMR 22.00. Based on annual average.

(e) = Refers to 90th percentile Action Level. Lead results will vary at your home dependent on household plumbing.

(f) = Refers to a single sample, secondary MCL.

(g) = DEP Advisory Level, reference www.mass.gov/eea/docs/dep/water/drinking/alpha/i-thru-z/mangfactsheet.pdf

U = Less than method reporting limit

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level

■ = Not Applicable

S.U. = Standard Units

CFU = Colony Forming Unit

CU = Color Unit

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

MG/L = milligrams per liter = parts per million

UG/L = micrograms per liter = parts per billion

MPN = Most Probable Number

HPC = Heterotrophic Plate Count (48 Hrs @ 35 °C)

** = Metal results may be elevated due to local plumbing at the sample tap.

Regular Font = Quarterly results from October samples

*Results reported are from single grab samples collected October 1 and 8, 2019

NOTES:

(1) Due to MWRA lab equipment having higher sensitivity, MWRA's tests for several parameters are more sensitive than the EPA-set levels of detection and reporting. For example, the EPA minimum detection limit for cadmium is 1 ug/L and 0.2 ug/L for mercury, and MWRA lab tests and reports at lower than these detection limits.

(2) MWRA water is considered soft. Water hardness is characterized by the amount of dissolved minerals in the water, in particular calcium and magnesium. MWRA water has a hardness of about 15-20 mg/l or about 1 grain/gallon (1 grain/gallon = 17.1 mg/L). For comparison, hard water would have greater than 75 mg/l hardness.